# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1863. NO. 12.



## The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**PRICE---Three Dollars a Year, $2|00 for Six Months.**

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## Miscellaneous.

From the Selma Morning Dispatch.

### LIGHTNING — EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

ALPINE, ALA., June 19.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Parson Welch, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this (Talladega) county, Ala., his son Nathaniel Welch, Col. Wm. Christy, C. S. A., and Mrs. Dr. Gorman were sitting round the stove at Alpine Station, on the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, in a kind of sedan, or cut off about ten feet square, where the stove is placed. These pieces formed a kind of circle or half moon, the horns of which were less than six feet apart. The circle commenced with the Parson, his son next, the Colonel next, and the lady last. The stove was immediately in front of the circle, and within three feet of it.—All were seated except Nathaniel Welch, who was standing. A flash of lightning came, struck and descended the stove pipe, burst the raised foundation upon which the stove was placed, and passed down through the floor, just where the right foot of the Parson was placed, carrying off the first joint of the big toe and splitting the foot open nearly to the heel. He was also struck on the left shoulder, the electricity passing down the arm, over both hands, which were crossed upon his chest, and down the right leg to the already injured part of the foot, leaving severe burns on the arm, hands, abdomen and leg. The son, Nathaniel, who is Postmaster at Alpine, was struck on the right hip. The electricity descended to and came out at the heel, leaving the limb severely burned. The Colonel's right side, from the foot to the shoulder, was slightly bruised, his eyes somewhat injured, and his hearing much affected. The lady's hearing was also considerably affected, which was all the injury she sustained. There was a small negro boy standing between the two Welches. The destructive element passed over the floor precisely where he was, leaving a serpentine black mark, for the distance of ten feet, to a corner of the space railed off for the clerk's desk, when it passed into the warehouse, by knocking off a partition plank; and, strange to say, the boy received no injury beyond being prostrated on the floor. There was a dog under the floor, which was killed, and a horse standing near the platform, outside, about 15 feet off, was knocked down. A number of gentlemen were sitting on the benches against the wall of the house, just outside of where the injured parties were, none of whom felt the shock. The clothes of the Welches were torn into innumerable fragments, or rags, to see which, without knowing the contrary, would lead to the universal opinion that the wearers could not have escaped from being blown into utter annihilation. The parson had his spectacles in the left pocket of his pants, in a tin case, which was mashed flat, and the glasses broken into very small pieces. His penknife was in the same pocket. His son's knife was also in his left pocket, and both are so charged with magnetism as to attract needles, which adhere to them with great tenacity.

The scene which followed may be imagined, but cannot be described. The Parson appeared to be a perfect wreck, and the son did not present a much more favorable sight. The Colonel (who is an old and experienced soldier, characteristically, or professedly, observed that it was a perfect representation of that which follows the bursting of a 13 inch shell in the midst of a crowd of soldiers.

I am pleased, however, to have it in my power to close this somewhat minute and prolix account of a remarkable escape from death, which will only interest the friends of the parties concerned, by saying, that all are now doing well; those so severely injured will no doubt recover, and that the deaf are gradually recovering their hearing.

AN EYE WITNESS.

KILLED.—A watchman by the name of Stewart, was run over by the cars, and almost instantly killed, at Jamestown bridge, on Tuesday night last.

It is stated by the Richmond papers, but upon what authority we know not, that an artificial leg, ordered from Paris some months ago, now awaits General Ewell's arrival in the city of Philadelphia.

### FROM THE NORTH.

We have received, through the courtesy of Hon. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, files of Northern papers of Saturday last, the 11th inst. Lincoln made a brief speech in Washington Tuesday night upon the news of the fall of Vicksburg. He congratulated the crowd who serenaded on the fact that "on the 4th of July the cohosts of those who opposed the declaration that all men were created equal 'turned tail' and run." He concluded by saying: "Having said this much, I will now take the music." The New York Herald says, "the indications are that the Government will demand under the conscription a law about 400,000 men." This draft is apportioned among the loyal States east of the Rocky Mountains, and we find West Virginia set down in the apportionment for 6,680 men, Kentucky 19,980, Maryland 11,000, and Missouri 19,980. All the New York and Brooklyn militia regiments that went to Harrisburg are now in the Army of the Potomac.—*Dispatch.*

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG—ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER — DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE NORTH.

The surrender of Vicksburg was received with the most extravagant demonstrations at the North. Secretary Welles visited Lincoln in person to communicate Porter's dispatch, and 200 guns were fired in Washington. At Burlington, N. J., 100 guns were fired and the church bells rung. In New York city the town was bedizened with flags. In Albany, Syracuse, Utica, and Rochester, N. Y., the bell-ringing, cannon-firing, and fireworks, was freely indulged. The militia turned out to celebrate the victory of the regulars. Thirty locomotives were started to whistling at Harpelsville, and at Bridgeport, Conn., P. T. Barnum made a speech. In Massachusetts, Maine, and Ohio, similar demonstrations took place. In Philadelphia the newspaper offices were illuminated. The Inquirer says:

The news of the capture of Vicksburg was sent forth to the inhabitants of Philadelphia by the loud peals of the State House bell, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Thousands of anxious persons rushed towards the State House as the bell continued ringing. The firemen, with their apparatus, were also drawn together, and for about a half hour the greatest enthusiasm pervaded the surrounding streets. On learning the cause of the bells being rung the anxious faces of the multitude changed to that of cheerfulness, and loud cheers were given. Persons on meeting congratulated each other by the shaking of hands and giving utterances of gratitude for the bright hope that the speedy termination of the rebellion was near at hand.

During the afternoon a band of music was stationed in the steeple of the State House, where they played "Old Hundred," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "John Brown's Body Lies Mouldering in the Grave." A large meeting was held in front of the State House. The Rev. Dr. Brainerd opened the proceedings with prayer, giving thanks to the Almighty for the good news and the bright prospect of a speedy termination of the rebellion. Addresses were also made by several gentlemen, appropriate to the interesting occasion. During the afternoon the steam engine belonging to the Good Will Fire Company passed through the streets, decorated with miniature American flags, and having in front a large broom, intending to convey the idea of sweeping out the foul rebellion from the sacred inclosure of the Union. As the engine passed along, the steam was constantly whistling, which formed the music for the occasion. The Fairmount Steam Fire Engine Company sent the bell in the cupola of their house rung in honor of the good news from Grant's army, and a small cannon was placed in front of their house, from which a number of salutes were fired.

Bands of music passed through the streets followed by large crowds of delighted citizens. In the evening fireworks were displayed in different parts of the city, and the scene partook more of the appearance of a fourth of July evening than of any other occasion. The occasion will long be remembered by the citizens of Philadelphia.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated near Vicksburg, July 8d, says:

At 1 this morning flags of truce appeared before A. J. Smith's front, when Major Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery, were led Blindfolded into our lines. They bore a communication from Gen. Pemberton of the following purport:

"Although I feel confident of my ability to resist your assaults indefinitely, in order to stop the further effusion of blood, I propose that you appoint three Commissioners, to meet three whom I shall name, to arrange such terms as may best accomplish the result."

Grant soon replied substantially in these words:

"The appointment of Commissioners is unnecessary. While I should be glad to stop any unnecessary effusion of blood, the only terms which I can entertain are those of unconditional surrender. At the same time, myself and men and officers of this army are ready to testify to the distinguished gallantry with which the defence of Vicksburg has been conducted."

At 5 o'clock the messengers returned. This afternoon Gen. Grant met Gen. Pemberton between the lines, and after an hour's consultation settled the surrender. Gen. Pemberton urged that the soldiers might be paroled here and furnished rations to carry them to their lines; in view of the bravery they have displayed and the advantages of the plan, Gen. Grant will consent.

The number of prisoners, wounded, &c., it is said, will be 18,000, of which 12,000 are in fighting condition now. The immediate cause of surrender is exhaustion of supplies and ammunition, and the failure of Johnston to come to their aid. At daylight our whole army will enter triumphantly and celebrate the doubly glorious anniversary. Not a shot has been fired since 8 o'clock from our lines except from the river mortars. A general interchange of civilities extends all along the lines.

Another correspondent adds:

Officers accompanying the flag of truce have indicated by their conversation that all that has been written and published in the North concerning the surrender of the rebels in Vicksburg has been but half the truth.

There are about 22,000 people in Vicksburg, 10,000 of whom are efficient soldiers. Our army will take possession to-morrow morning. The surrender is just in time to save both armies from the loss and destruction of life which would have attended an attempt to carry the works of the enemy by storm, as such an attempt had been determined on for to-morrow morning. Not having been allowed an inside view before the departure of the dispatch-boat, I cannot give such interesting details as may be desired. Col. Markland, of the Special Post Office Department, will on the 5th establish a Post Office in Vicksburg.

GEN. MORGAN IN INDIANA—GREAT EXCITEMENT THERE—50,000 TROOPS CALLED OUT—MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN LOUISVILLE.

That famous cavalry chief, General Morgan, has gone through Kentucky and gotten into Indiana, much to the terror of its inhabitants. He crossed into Indiana on the 7th, with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, to the number of 8,000 men, and captured Corydon, a town about 25 miles from Louisville, Ky. It was formerly the capital of Indiana. Gov. Morton, of Indiana, immediately issued a proclamation, calling for 50,000 men, and declared martial law in the border counties. At Indianapolis, 125 miles from Corydon, a Michigan regiment had arrived with a battery of artillery, and on the night of the 9th, eleven regiments, aggregating 4,700 men, with ten pieces of artillery, passed through Louisville, en route to relieve Gen. Morgan. A dispatch from Louisville, dated the 8th, says:

There was a meeting of the citizens to-night to take measures to provide for the defence of the city. It was addressed by Gen. Boyle, who stated that, although there was no immediate apprehension of danger, it was necessary that measures should be taken to organize the citizens for its defence.

The matter was submitted to the Council, which met this morning, when the following resolution was passed by the meeting:

"That all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 be enrolled in companies for service if required, and that all such who refuse shall be sent North."

Gen. Boyle is determined to carry out this resolution vigorously, and the enrollment will immediately commence. We have the usual reports of the ubiquitousness of Morgan's forces; but the reports are considered the fancies of an excited people. No considerable number of armed rebels are known to be near the city.

Gen. Buckner's forces were crossing the Tennessee river, near Chattanooga, yesterday. Small squads of rebel cavalry are along the line of the Frankfort railroad.

Another dispatch, dated Louisville, the 10th, says that martial law was proclaimed in that city on that day. Morgan was advancing on New Albany, fifteen miles from Corydon, and the Federals under Gen. Hobson were pursuing him.

New Albany, threatened by this raid of Morgan's, is the largest city in Indiana, having a population of some eighteen thousand. It is famous for steamboat building, and its iron foundries and machine shops. A heavy wholesale business is transacted at this point, in dry goods and merchandize of all kinds, and New Albany has always been considered the most prosperous city on the Ohio River below Cincinnati, with the exception of Louisville. Morgan will find rich spoil in the place, provided he moves with such rapidity as to arrive there before the valuables can be removed to a more secure spot. Judge Otto, the Assistant United States Secretary of the Interior, has his residence in New Albany.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS'S MISSION TO FORTRESS MONROE—WHAT THE YANKEES THOUGHT OF IT.

The excitement in Washington city was very great when it got noised abroad that the Vice-President of the Confederate States was applying for permission to visit that city on official business. The rumor immediately obtained that he was the bearer of propositions of peace, and the Yankees were wild with delight. The fact that "Mr. Stephens was the bearer of a proposition for an armistice" was immediately telegraphed to the Northern papers. A Washington telegram, of the 8th, in the New York Herald says:

Messrs. Stephens and Ould came down the James river on the Torpedo and met the Dragon, and were halted by our picket boat near White Stone light-house, about fourteen miles from Newport News. Mr. Stephens stated that he had important dispatches for the President of the United States, and wished to go down the James river and communicate with the officer commanding the fleet. The officer in charge of the picket-boat informed Mr. Stephens that any communication he might have would be delivered to Admiral Lee, but the Torpedo could not proceed further, as do our lines. Mr. Stephens thereupon handed the Captain of the picket boat two packages addressed to Admiral Lee, and the commanding officer of the forces at Fortress Monroe. In the absence of General Dix from this post, Colonel Ludlow telegraphed the substance of the communication to Washington, as also did Admiral Lee. Mr. Stephens was accredited as "Military Commissioner" of Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, to President A. Lincoln, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and requested permission from the military authorities to proceed directly to Washington for the purpose of presenting his letters to and conferring with Mr. Lincoln in person upon matters connected therewith.

*The Answer.*—After a delay of forty-eight hours an answer was received by Colonel Ludlow that Mr. Stephens's request was inadmissible. It was as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1863.

*Acting Rear Admiral S. H. Lee, Hampton Roads:*

The request of Alexander H. Stephens is inadmissable. The customary agents and channels are adequate for all needful military communication and conference between the United States forces and the insurgents.

GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy.

Colonel Ludlow communicated the answer of the Government in person to Mr. Stephens on Monday, and spent some time on board of the rebel tug on business concerning exchanges with Mr. Ould.

It is surmised (and I have every confidence in its truth) that Mr. Stephens was the bearer of propositions for an armistice, and that this time was selected because of the panic caused by the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, and before any decisive battle had been fought to make said request.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Stephens was greatly disappointed with the result of his mission. The answer of our Government was eminently proper. To have received him would have been a virtual acknowledgment of what the Confederacy claimed to be, and if he had been permitted to go to Washington it would have seriously embarrassed our Government, by making propositions that would have called for Cabinet discussions.

LINCOLN OFFERS TO RELEASE VALLANDIGHAM FROM EXILE—THE TERMS UPON WHICH HE WILL DO IT.

The Committee of the Democratic Convention, which nominated Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio, addressed a letter to Lincoln, demanding the revocation of his order exiling their candidate from the United States. Lincoln has published a reply, of which the following extract:

I send you duplicates of this letter, in order that you may, if a majority of you, may if you choose, endorse your names upon one of them and return it to me endorsed to me, with the understanding that those signing are thereby committed to the following propositions, and to nothing else.

1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion.

2. That no one of you will do anything which, in his own judgement, will tend to hinder the increase, or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the army or navy while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion; and

3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers, and seamen, of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed clad, and otherwise well provided for and supported.

And with the further understanding that upon receiving the letter and name thus endorsed, I will cause them to be published, which publication shall be, within itself, a revocation of the order in relation to Mr. Vallandigham.

It will not escape observation that I consent to the release of Mr. Vallandigham upon terms not embracing any pledge from him or from others, as to what he will or will not do. I do this because he is not here to speak for himself, or to authorize others to speak for him; and hence I shall expect, that on returning he would not put himself practically in antagonism with the position of his friends. But I do it chiefly because I thereby prevail on other influential gentlemen to so define their position as to be of immense value to the army thus more than compensating for the consequences of any mistake in allowing Mr. Vallandigham to return, so that on the whole the public safety will not have suffered by it. Still in regard to Mr. Vallandigham and all others, I must hereafter, as heretofore, do so much as the public service may seem to require.

### FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of Wednesday, makes some very interesting extracts from a letter written by an officer in Gen. Johnston's army. Although Vicksburg had not fallen when the letter was written, there is no doubt its danger was imminent.

The writer throws considerable light on the inactivity of Johnston. Indeed, it seems that the difficulties attending an attack on his part, were insuperable. We copy:

I wish I had some good news to give you. I have not. People away from here expect a great deal, and I am satisfied a great deal too much from Gen. Johnston. There is no room for generalship in this case.—Physical obstructions, such as Johnston will have to overcome, will quell and oppress the genius of any man. Grant has entrenched himself around Vicksburg as strongly as Pemberton had in it. The hills are in many places perpendicular, with but little room on their tops, and high enough to permit a very small party to prevent the ascent of as many men as can be got to them. This almost interminable succession of steep hills and deep valleys for miles and miles around Grant's camp has been fortified with all the skill that the devilish ingenuity of these rascals could secure. The hills are crowned with heavy guns, and every gorge is ready to belch forth destruction. He has devastated the country all around him, for 20 to 30 miles, leaving nothing that could contribute to the support of an army advancing on him, and has obstructed all the roads leading towards him in every possible way for many miles. You will perceive that it would be no easy job for Johnston to get to him. Besides, Grant has from 70 to 80,000 men; Johnston not half so many. (I am afraid to commit to paper the strength of this army.) Grant's communications are open, his facilities for receiving stores, supplies and reinforcements are unbounded, while Johnston has to work hard to buy every mouthful his army eats, and then is obliged to haul it many miles—sometimes 40 or 50, and the farther he goes towards Vicksburg, the farther he must wagon his supplies.

Now with these facts before you, work out the problem. If Grant, with all the men and all the means he asks for, can't take Pemberton in Vicksburg, with 18 or 16,000 men, how in Johnston, with only all the men he can get, to destroy or subdue Grant in a fortified camp equally strong, with 80,000 men to defend it. This is the proposition; "work it out," put "Q. E. D." at the end and send it to me, for I would like mightily to see it.

In all this I do not undervalue or underrate the elements at Gen. Johnston's command, nor his great ability. His army, (I will state *entre nous*) not as high as 30,000 fighting men, is composed of the very best fighting stock on the continent, and if Johnston could only get Grant into the field would meet him a much larger force "till they should think the very devil himself had come from hell." They are anxious to fight, and have every confidence in the General, and will do what man can do—yet this is not enough to overcome the immense disadvantages under which he labors.

I do not write this to discourage you, for I know no more of General Johnston's plans than you do, perhaps not so much.—I hope that he will be let alone, however, and not driven by taunts, and invendoes and abuse to sacrifice an army which is confessedly the only barrier that at present protects in any considerable degree, the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

### YANKEE OUTRAGES IN KING WILLIAM.

The Rev. Wm. Spottswood Fontaine, a clergyman of intelligence and education, was a few days ago the owner of one of the largest and handsomest country houses in King William. His gardens, ornamental grounds and orchards were of unusual extent and beauty, and the lovely aspect of his place was calculated to disarm the enmity of fiends. His residence was unfortunately situated near the highway over which the forces of Gen. Dix marched, when *en route* for the upper part of King William. His plantation was the place of encampment, for several days, of the yankee army. Mr. Fontaine was absent from King William when the enemy were upon his plantation, but his wife and daughters, who were at the mercy of the enemy, endeavored, by yielding to their demands for food, to prevent wanton destruction.—Thousands of hungry, clamorous, brutal wretches soon devoured all the stores and household supplies. The family was at last left without food, but the ferocious demands of the enemy increased, and for two days these accomplished ladies were forced to endure the rudeness and coarse insults of the yankees.

They shot the sheep, hogs, cows, oxen, and fowls, and destroyed crops, agricultural implements, stable and barns, of this unoffending clergyman. They laid waste his gardens, orchards, and ornamental grounds, but for a short time respected his dwelling house. At last, however, they surrounded his house, yelling, cursing and blaspheming, a number of runaway negroes uniting with the yankee soldiers.—They demanded food and threatened the destruction of the house if the starving ladies did not furnish it. This they did whilst they were roasting the sheep and calves they had slaughtered. Mrs. Fontaine told them that she had no more food, as they had devoured all. With brutal and profane language, they then commenced the sacking of the house, the affrighted ladies having fled for protection, without a change of clothing, to a neighbor's. In a few hours they completely sacked and gutted the house. All of the costly furniture was broken to pieces with axes, and the fragments piled in the rooms. The window curtains, carpets and mattings, were torn to pieces; and family portraits were torn to shreds; marble slabs were pounded to atoms with hammers. A well selected and most valuable library of 3,000 volumes was torn to pieces and scattered over the grounds.

Hundreds of yankee soldiers probed the gardens and yard with their bayonets for concealed valuables until they found all the china, glassware, and many other costly things, all of which they stole or destroyed. The wardrobes, presses, trunks, &c., &c., of the ladies were broken open and every article of wearing apparel stolen or torn to pieces. Nothing was spared, and, having completed the work of destruction they poured Kerosene oil on the mutilated and torn furniture and bedding.—The escape of the ladies of the house alone saved them from these fiends in human shape.

The principal performers in this hideous carnival of pillage were, we learn, Pennsylvanians. Our example of leniency and mercy is utterly lost upon such wretches.

*Richmond Examiner.*

QUEER PROCEEDING.—The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for sale $5,000,000 of "Cotton Bonds." Bids will be received until the 20th inst., and those whose bids are accepted are to pay up in ten days after notice of acceptance. Mr. Memminger adds that payment must be made "in current Treasury notes one half, at least, of which shall be of issues subsequent to 1st April, 1863." Appended to and a part of his advertisement is the law authorizing the sale of these bonds, which expressly provides that "these bonds shall be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury for all outstanding Confederate States Treasury Notes at not less than their par value in said Treasury notes."

However anxious Mr. Memminger may be to discredit and make unsurrent his issues of date previous to April 1863, he ought to be willing to obey the laws, or give up his position to some one who will obey them.

From the Charleston Mercury.

### JUDGE MAGRATH'S DECISION AS TO THE CONSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS.

We publish in our columns to-day the very able decision of Judge Magrath, the District Judge of the Confederate States, as to the liability of foreigners to military service in the Confederate States. By the careful and deliberate consideration the Judge has given to the case, he has evinced his high sense of its importances and the duty it imposed on him.—As our readers are not all lawyers or statesmen, we will endeavor briefly to state the case and the principles decided.

Henry Spincken is a German by birth, and has been in this country seven years, but has never been naturalized. At the secession of the State he (also a German) divested himself in a company of Militia, and participated in the contest which resulted in the fall of Fort Sumter. On the ground that he was an alien, and never intended to remain in this country, he now applies for the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* to obtain from the Court a discharge from the military service of the Confederate States under its Conscription Laws. Judge Magrath refuses his application for the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and states the law to be as follows:

Under whatever Government he may be, while he remains under its authority he receives the benefit of its protection, and in return gives to it obedience. That obedience supplies the place of the allegiance he owed to the domicile of his origin. If that Government becomes involved in war with the Government to which permanent allegiance is due, the implied pledge of hospitality and protection under which he was received, ceases. He becomes then an alien enemy, and the presumption is that he will return to his own country. If the war is not with the country to which he owed permanent allegiance, but with some other, he has the option of departing from the belligerent country or continuing there his abode. If he continues there his abode, he does so under the general rule which regulated his relations with it in peace. That is, obedience to its laws and temporary allegiance, in return for the protection he receives. That defence is to be made in the manner which the Government may consider best. And the right of the Government to call upon that person to contribute to the public defence is as perfect as and is coextensive with the right it has to make that call upon its own citizens. The rule of law cannot be better stated than by the Court of Appeals in Great Britain: "by the general law, all foreigners resident within the British dominions incurred all the obligations of British subjects."

### CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The election for members of Congress in this State will be held on the first Wednesday in November, 1863. See section 3d, chapter 3 of laws of second extra session, ratified 4th Sept., 1861. The Districts are as follows:

*First District.*—Martin, Hertford, Gates Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Northampton, Washington, Tyrrell and Bertie.

*Second District.*—Halifax, Edgecombe, Beaufort, Wilson, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir and Hyde.

*Third District.*—Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne, Johnston and Sampson.

*Fourth District.*—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond and Harnett.

*Fifth District.*—Warren, Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash.

*Sixth District.*—Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

*Seventh District.*—Randolph, Davidson, Chatham, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.

*Eighth District.*—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleaveland.

*Ninth District.*—Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Caldwell, Alexander, Yadkin, Surry, Davie, Iredell and Burke.

*Tenth District.*—Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Madison, Buncombe, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Yancey, McDowell, Rutherford, Mitchell, Haywood and Watauga.

### N. P. WILLIS ON THE SOUTH.

We extract the following, from a letter written by Willis to the Home Journal, about the beginning of the secession movement. It contains more of truth than the majority of his writings.

Politics, trade and sectional differences quite out of the question (and the "News" knows these branches of the question are sufficiently discussed in other papers,) we are sustaining a great social loss in the estrangement of the South. In all the larger and more refined circles of our American society—at Saratoga and Newport, in our gayest of the city, and on our routes of fashionable travel and resort, the Southerners are unquestionably the class most sought and admired as "the nicest people." It would be hard to find a cultivated society man, probably, anywhere at the North, who does not number many of his most valuable friends and pleasant acquaintances in this class. Explain it by what social alchemy you please, too, the Southern amalgam in an alembic of politeness at the North, exceedingly improves the metal, partly, no doubt, from the corrective given by the more generous and graceful qualities of the South. The American travelers who shine most at foreign courts and in foreign society are from the South. They are, in fact, our country's natural patricians. And—absurd though they are at a distance, by some of the northern newspapers, as an offensive oligarchy—the tribute of preference and admiration is paid to them by these very Northerners, at this very time, whenever they come personally in contact. And so with all the momentous issues of secession left to more gregarious discussion, may we now fairly own, that, individually, Northern men are regretting exceedingly the social estrangement of the South.

FROM THE NORTH.

# GREAT RIOT IN NEW YORK!

## THE CONSCRIPTION RESISTED.

**Two Hundred People supposed to be Killed.**

## Destruction of Houses.

**A Colonel Hung to a Lamp Post.**

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR—ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE—NEGROES BEATEN AND KILLED BY THE SCORE—THE DRAFT SUSPENDED—BUILDINGS BURNT, ETC.

We have received through Hon. Robert Ould, New York papers of Wednesday, the 15th inst. The news contained in them is highly important. A terrible riot commenced in New York on Monday, the day fixed for the draft. We condense from the New York Post, of Monday evening, the particulars of the conflict:—*Dispatch.*

THE OPENING OF THE RIOT.

This morning some of the laborers employed by two or three of the railroad companies, and in some of the foundries assisted by a gang of desperate men, went to different establishments in the upper wards, where large numbers of workmen are employed, and compelled them, by threats in some instances, to cease their work. The rioters thus gained large accessions of strength, and marched through the streets yelling and shouting, and brandishing their clubs and other weapons. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock the crowd marched down 3d avenue, and congregated opposite the enrolling office.

At 10 o'clock, although orders had been given to the military and to the police of the different wards, no assistance had arrived except ten or twelve policemen. The Provost Marshal at that hour decided to commence the drawing The great wheel was placed upon the table; the blindfolded man took his position beside it; the man at the wheel was ready to perform his duty, and the Provost Marshal announced that the draft in the Twenty second ward, which was begun on Saturday, would then be concluded. The wheel began to revolve amid the somewhat excited demonstrations of the crowd of spectators, numbering from one hundred to two hundred persons; and the draft proceeded for about twenty minutes, when the more formidable riot took place.

The first demonstration of violence was made immediately thereafter. A volley of stones crashed through the open doors and large windows of the enrolling office, (which had been constructed for a store on the first floor of the building.) One or two persons inside the office were struck by stones, and other persons—among whom were the Provost Marshal, who had maintained his position on the table where the wheel stood, and the Commissioner, Surgeon, and other officers of the draft, including Deputy Provost Marshal Vanderpoket, and the reporters for the newspapers—at once made their escape from the room to other parts of the building and to the rear. The Provost Marshal, who would probably have been murdered if caught, was assisted over the wall of the back yard.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING

When the room had been cleared the rioters approached with their clubs, and with their hands full of stones and bricks began to destroy the windows which had escaped the previous volley.

When, however, some of the more excited persons in the crowd had entered the office and begun the work of demolishing the machinery of the draft and the furniture in the room, the building was occupied by very large numbers, who seized upon the lists, records, blanks, and the great books in which the names of the drafted men were to be engrossed, bore them into the street with loud demonstrations, tore them into fragments, and scattered them over the neighborhood. For many rods above and below the building, and in Forty-sixth street, the ground was almost covered with the blanks and the other papers.

Everything in the enrolling office was utterly destroyed, except the large safe which was understood to contain the record of the men drafted on Saturday, and which the mob could not open.

The men were excited beyond description, and endeavored to pound down the supports of the building with sticks of timber.

Shortly after this destruction smoke issued from the rear of the room, and a great shout was raised by the crowd when they saw that the building was on fire.

They then shook hands with each other and gave various indications of unbounded delight. The fire burned slowly, but when it reached the second story the demonstrations of the crowd were renewed with greater intensity, and violence was freely threatened against the enrolling officers and all persons in any manner connected with the draft.

It was understood that some of the enrolling officers were in the upper part of the building, and though several families of women and children occupied that part, stones and other missiles were thrown through the windows.

While the building was burning the crowd discovered the side door, and attempted to enter. Those at the door called vociferously to their companions to follow and rush up the stairs. But few, however, were permitted to ascend, the police assuring them that none but women and children were there.

The police force then ready for duty consisted of only about twenty men, and nearly all were drawn up in Forty sixth street, a few rods from the burning building. They made no effort whatever to stop the operations of the mob, and would have been unable to act effectively, in any event, on account of their small numbers.

Mayor Opdyke, on receiving information of the riot, communicated with General Sanford, and preparations were at once made to send a sufficient force to quell the disturbance.

In the meantime, however, the rioters acted without the slighest restraint from the authorities.

During all this time the fire in the enrolling office spread to the upper part of the building and to the adjoining buildings, and the entire block was in flames at 12 o'clock. The families in the upper part of the building on the corner of Forty-sixth street threw out a small part of their property and escaped with their lives.

Two or three men with axes attacked the telegraph poles in Third avenue, and at 11 o'clock two of them had been cut down and the wires destroyed.

The Express says:

On the corner of 42d street and Third Avenue, a police officer in endeavoring to fire into the crowd, shot a horse which was standing there, and killed a woman, who resides somewhere in 42d street, on the Rocks. The crowd on seeing this rushed in, and taking hold of an officer who was near, struck him with paving stones, iron bars, and everything else within their reach. The poor fellow ran across the street, pursued by the mob, when a ball was fired at him, striking him in the back of the head.

The man finally got into a brick yard, where a number of females beset him and abused him, until he dropped down exhausted, and could only be rescued by the united efforts of several gentlemen, who took him to St. Luke's Hospital

The greatest excitement prevailed at this time, and the most fierce of all were the women, who, with crowbars, clubs, shovels, and other implements of destruction, were running about calling on the men to die at home. Some person here advised the crowds to go round Lexington avenue and look for the police there. But only a few went up, who, on the corner of 42d street and Lexington avenue, came across a police officer, whose head was beaten to a jelly, but he got off and escaped.

A comparative quiet ensued for about an hour, during which many procured bars of iron, &c. At about two o'clock crowds began to arrive from the lower wards, and as groups arrived they were loudly cheered by the populace. Some of the fresh arrived men brought heavy fire-arms with them, but nearly every one had a pistol or revolver.

ASSAULT ON A TRIBUNE ATTACHE.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Howard, a gentleman connected with the city press for many years, was standing on the corner of 46th street and Third avenue, looking at the scene, when the cry was raised, "Here is a d—d Abolitionist, let's hang him," &c. He was immediately surrounded by a mob, to whom he made known his vocation. A voice here cried out, "He is a Tribune man; hang the son of a ——!" Mr. Howard was seized by the hair and taken to an awning post, but, fortunately, something else diverting the attention of the crowd, he had a chance to escape up Third avenue, but only for a short time, for a blow with a paving stone on the back of the head and another one in the face stunned him so that he lost all consciousness, and while in this state he lost his gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and $80 in money.

Four gentlemen here came up, and taking charge of the wounded man conveyed him to the truck house of Hook and Ladder company No. 16, followed all the time by the excited crowd, who wanted nothing less than to hang him, but he was finally got in and the doors closed. The crowd in the meantime kept hammering at the doors, but they had to give up, as the doors resisted, and Mr. Howard was finally got away without further trouble.

At about 3 o'clock, a procession of about five thousand people came up First avenue, all armed with bars, pistols, etc., threatening vengeance on all persons connected with the draft. They halted in front of the Eighteenth ward station-house, in 22d street, and sent up yells which were anything but human.

Two of these officers were left lying on the pavement at the corner of 42d street for some time before the crowd would allow them to be removed.

Several of the policemen were so fortunate as to procure disguises, and thus made their escape unnoticed by the crowd. Sergt. Wade was struck in the breast with a stone, but sustained no serious injury. Sergt. McCredle has not been heard from.

A VIRGINIAN LEADING THE MOB

Mr. Andrews of Virginia, ascended a shanty which stood opposite the burning ruins, where thousands were assembled. Behind this was an open space of untilled ground occupied by dense masses, whom Mr. Andrews proceeded to address:

He wished he had the lungs of a Stentor, and that there was a reporter present to take down his words. He said he had lately addressed them at a meeting at the Cooper Institute, where he told them Mr. Lincoln wanted to tear the hard-working man from his family and send him to the war. He denounced Mr. Lincoln for his Conscription bill, which was in favor of the rich and against the poor man. He called him a Nero and a Caligula for such a measure. Had the country not given to this war plenty of men? Were they more liberal in supplying men and money in the time of their revolutionary fathers, or in the war with England in 1812, than in the present unhappy struggle? Certainly not—He then advised the people to organize to resist the draft, and appoint their leader, and, if necessary, he would be their leader. [Uproarious cheering.]

PRIVATE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Immediately after this the leaders of the assaulting party proceeded to a large and beautiful dwelling on the corner of Forty seventh street and Lexington avenue, followed by an excited crowd, and immediately proceeded to attack this building, which was said to be by some the residence of Major General Sanford, and by others that of Mr. Dowe, a tailor, who belonged to the Provost Marshal's office; others thought it was Horace Greely's. They smashed in the doors, which were torn from the hinges, smashed every pane of glass, both front and rear, and then commenced to fling out the windows everything upon which they could lay their hands. Pictures, with gilt frames, elegant pier glasses, sofas, chairs, clocks, furniture of every kind, wearing apparel, bed clothes, &c; a whole library was scattered in showers through the windows, and they wound up by setting fire to the building, amid the wild cheers, yells, and hootings of those who surrounded the house.

Immediately after, Capt. Menierre, Provost Marshal of the Eighth District, adjourned the drawing of the names in that district; the wheels containing the ballots, and the lists and papers belonging to the officer were conveyed to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house for safe keeping, as an attack on the officers was anticipated. This expectation, no doubt, caused the drawing of the names to be postponed.

ARRIVAL OF THE REGULARS.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a detachment of regulars was sent from Governor's Island to report to Col. Robert Nugent, the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of this city. The troops were under command of Capt. Watkins, and numbered about 100 men. It was currently reported that the great throng which had burned up the Marshal's quarters in Third Avenue had taken possession of the arsenal.—The rumor, however, was unfounded.

In some streets through which the regulars passed the spectators seemed to anticipate that they came to enforce the draft. Small groups of women and men, in Wooster, and other streets on their line of march, hooted and cursed at them, while some exclaimed: 'You can't take our husbands.' The movement of the regulars was kept secret by officers and men. The guide, Dr. White, U. S. A., and Captain Wilkins, refused to reveal their destination.

At a quarter past 4 o'clock a crowd of about 3,000 persons, who were being rapidly reinforced from almost every direction, marched down 5th avenue, and then crossed over East 31st street toward the 7th avenue. They were armed with bars of iron, staves, and other implements. They gave continually vociferous groans for the conscription, and one of them bore a banner, formed of a large panel of wood, on which was inscribed the words, "no draft."

The colored Orphan Asylum has been burned by the mob.

Allerton's hotel, at Bull's Head, has been burned.

When the mob was passing down Second avenue somebody in the Armory fired on them from a window. They then fired and destroyed the building.

Every negro who has been seen by the mob has been either murdered or horribly beaten. Some 20 have thus far been killed.

PROVOST MARSHAL KENNEDY BEATEN.

Soon after the commencement of the disturbance in the Ninth District to-day, word was sent by special messenger to the police headquarters, and in a very short time, Superintendent Kennedy and several of his officers were at the scene of the disturbance. No sooner was Mr. Kennedy recognized than he was seized, knocked down, and severely beaten. He was only saved from death by the interposition of Mr. John Higgins, a prominent politician, and he was then put in a carriage and sent to the police headquarters. He is now attended by two physicians.

At 4 35 Allerton's hotel, in 44th street, Fifth avenue, was set on fire by the mob, and it is stated was completely destroyed. The building is a brick one, with a wooden piazza running round, and a number of framed outhouses attached. The house which was burned and sacked at the corner of 47th street and Lexington avenue, is said to have been inhabited by Capt. Jenkins, of Col. Nugent's department.

A large mob has just left the lower part of the city for up town.

ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

A gang of rioters assailed the Tribune office early in the evening, broke the windows of the counting room, and did considerable damage to its interior, but they were finally repulsed by streams of scalding water thrown upon them. A heavy force of police is now guarding the Tribune and Times offices.

It is raining hard, and further demonstrations to night are unlikely, although they are threatened.

The only additional damage reported to have been done in the up town district was the total destruction of a block of five story brick buildings on Broadway, between 28th and 29th streets.

The telegraph wires from 44th to 14th sts were destroyed by the mob,

The Tribune editors have procured a large supply of rifles, and the full force of the office is ready to repulse any attack.

All the Post Office employees are stationed at the Post Office, fearing an attack on it.—Cannon have been placed in the Post Office and Custom House. The fire bells have been ringing since 1 o'clock and not less than a dozen different fires are reported. The American Telegraph office is closed. A crowd of rioters are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and threaten to demolish it. Crowds of boys have been running through the streets, attacking colored men and women, and also their dwellings.—Arms have been sent to the Custom House from Governor's Island.

THE RIOT OF TUESDAY.

The riot of Tuesday closely resembled that of the day before, in the matter of killing negroes, burning houses, and killing policemen. It commenced about 8 o'clock in the morning by the destruction of the Armory on 21st st, owned by Mayor Opdyke. The armed guards of the building killed one of the mob, and the crowd then rushed in, destroying the Armory. Two policemen were killed by leaping from the windows. The rioters then commenced forcing all they met in the streets into their ranks. About 12 o'clock a crowd gathered at the corner of 47th street and 6th avenue to destroy a residence there, but were fired upon by a company of the 12th U. S. infantry, and after some resistance were put to flight. Two or three of the crowd and the same number of the troops were wounded in this fight. Four or five parties of the rioters were fired into by the military at different points in the city, and a number killed. In 2d avenue 15 of the rioters were killed by the military. The house of Mayor Opdyke was attacked, but the police arrived in time to save it from any further destruction than the loss of the glass in the front windows. The residence of Mr. Gibbons (a cousin of Horace Greeley) was completely sacked and gutted of every particle of furniture, and even the wearing apparel of its occupants. The house of Postmaster Wakeman was also sacked. Even the carpets were taken up and carried off.

Col. H. F. O'Brien, of the 11th N. Y. V., who had command of the troops on Monday, was caught by the mob going into his house (which had been sacked) on Tuesday and beaten dreadfully. The Herald says he was hung after being beaten, but the Tribune gives the following account of it:

After beating Col. O'Brien until he was completely insensible, they again dragged him into the yard and threw him into a corner where every now and then they visited him and renewed their attack upon him. Several persons witnessed this outrage from their near window, and protested against it, when the mob cried out "kill them too, don't let's have any witnesses." The ringleaders notified the neighbors that they intended burning the block at night, and were going to burn the body of the Colonel.

The greatest excitement existed in the neighborhood, and many people took away their most valuable property. Previous to the return home of Col. O'Brien the mob had ransacked and completely gutted the house. During the afternoon aid arrived, and the injured man was removed to a place of security and where he could receive medical attendance. It is thought he cannot survive.

Governor Seymour made a speech in the City Hall, and quieted the mob, by informing them that he had sent the Adjutant General to Washington to confer with the authorities and have the draft suspended and stopped. Mr. E. O. Perrin, of Brooklyn, and formerly of Tennessee, also asked the crowd to disperse, and await the reply from Washington.

Gov. Seymour also issued a proclamation calling on the people to disperse to their homes and assuring them that he would attend to their having their just rights.

Archbishop Hughes also issued a letter to the Roman Catholics of N. Y., also imploring them, as good citizens and christians to retire to their homes with as little delay as possible.


# PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

OUR TERMS.—Three dollars a year; two dollars for six months,—in advance.


☞ It is a little singular that this community is kept in suspense so long in regard to the casualties in the late Gettysburg battles. We have but very meagre accounts from the 21st and 33d.

In the 21st, Capt. W. J. Pfohl was wounded in thigh, and privates Harrison Thomas and Philemon Linebach killed.

We also learn that the 33d was terribly cut up, all the captains and lieutenants being either killed or wounded.

2d N. C. Battalion.—Captain Henry Wheeler's left hand shot off, wounded in both thighs and taken prisoner. Lieut. Ralph Gorrell killed and private Van Kennedy severely wounded and reported dead; Henry Bahnson, prisoner.

A partial list of the 55th Regiment is given elsewhere.

☞ See new advertisements, among them Mr. Flynt's new appointments, and Dr. Dick's notice that he will examine applicants for discharge from military service on account of disability, at Kernersville, on the 29th inst.

☞ We have been furnished with the following particulars of the Yankee raid on Wytheville,—being extracts from a private letter:

"On Saturday evening, the 19th inst., just before sunset, some 1300 Yankee cavarly dashed into the town of Wytheville, coming down Tazewell street. They were met a short distance from town, by a number of citizens, where a desperate fight ensued, but they reached town where they were met by some 200 of our men, who were stationed at Dublin. The fight in town was a bloody one, although the loss of life was not very great, one of the Confederates killed and five severely wounded, while the enemy had 11 killed and 40 wounded. Among the killed were some officers, their Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and one Captain severely wounded. They fought some 3 hours. The enemy plundered stores, &c., burning a quantity of bacon and flour. A square of most beautiful residences on Tazewell street was burnt to the ground, among them Captain Wm. Gibbony's dwelling. A great many stables and out houses on other streets were burnt; also the jail buildings. D. A. St.Clair's extensive printing establishment is reported burnt. The people in the surrounding country flocked into Hillsville, Carroll County, carrying their negroes, stock, &c., with them; the town and roads for miles were thronged with refugees.

The news reached Wytheville on the 21st inst. that these same 1300 Yankees were afterwards captured in Tazewell."

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.—We give a pretty full account of the New York riots elsewhere.

From later accounts, it appears the riot was not suppressed till Thursday. On Friday the military is said to have paroled every street.

On Wednesday there was considerable slaughter among the militia and populace. Forty dead bodies were lying in one place. The negroes were greatly persecuted and three hung; and many have left the city.

The City Council has appropriated $2,500,000 to pay the $300 exemptions of conscripts from New York.

Riots against the draft have taken place at Yorkville, Harlem, Brooklyn, Westchester, and other places.

It is also stated that no sooner had quiet been restored, when Lincoln sent an order from Washington that the draft must proceed.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL PENDER.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 20th, says:

"The Central train which arrived yesterday afternoon, brought down the body of Maj. Gen. Pender, who was wounded in the battles at Gettysburg, which was placed in the Capitol. At the time his wound was received it was not regarded as mortal, but when he reached Staunton it was found necessary to amputate his leg, under the effects of which he died."

Gen. Pender was an accomplished gentleman and a gallant officer.

DEATH OF GEN. PETTIGREW.—We record with profound regret the death of this gallant officer. The manner of his death is not fully known. He was wounded at Gettysburg, while in command of a division, but the wound was reported as slight; and the general impression seems to be that he received his death wound at the Potomac, while gallantly guarding the rear of our army as it passed the river.

Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew was one of the most gifted sons of North Carolina.—He had added greatly by study, research, observation, and travel to his fine natural endowments. No man of his age on the continent was his superior in varied and useful learning. He has fallen in the prime of manhood.—*Standard.*

☞ On Saturday evening last, shortly after the arrival of the High Point stage, an altercation took place in the streets of our quiet village, between Col. J. Mastin and Wm. F. Shultz, Esq., growing out of a newspaper controversy, in which several other persons became involved. A little blood was spilt, but no bones were broken, when the parties were separated.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

Many persons have called upon us for information, fearing that the Legislature had conscripted the people into the service, up to 50 years, and refer to what the *Sentinel* says on the subject for their authority.

We find a column of the *Sentinel* devoted to misrepresenting our members and the Legislature, for the simple reason of its being a conservative body, evidently trying to make the impression that that body has passed a "despotic" conscript law, taking all up to 50 years of age, which is a mistake.

The *Sentinel* says: "Verily the Legislature have passed a conscript law, which for rigidity and despotic power leaves the old law of Jeff. Davis in the shade," and that the "poor conscripts, although they are taken up to 50 years of age, are not allowed the poor privilege of electing their own officers," &c.

If this charge be true, then the Legislature deserves the execration of all honest men. If not, then he who falsely makes the charge, and thus alarms the people, deserves the same fate. Let us see.

This law, enrolling the men up to fifty years of age, is for a "*home guard*," as the act expressly says, and its members are required to serve only for three months, and not for six months, nor for the war, as some would have the people believe. If we are not mistaken, this Home Guard is merely to protect our homes and our property in case of servile insurrection or marauding parties of the enemy. The short time, not to exceed three months, shows that the Home Guard is only for local and temporary service. Is this an "despotic as Jeff. Davis' Conscript Law," (as the Sentinel calls it) which invades the rights of the States, and compels our people to abandon their homes, and forces them into the service for three years or during the war, and denies them the privilege of electing their company officers, which this act of the Legislature allows the members of the Home Guard to do, the Sentinel's misrepresentation to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Legislature, believing that North Carolina had furnished her full quota of troops, provided, in the 1st section, to *exempt* from enrollment or service in the militia, all persons who are exempted by the exemption law of Congress. This thwarts the purpose of the President's call for 7,000 men for six months service, which was intended, no doubt, to include *all the exempts in addition* to those liable to be called out under the conscription law for three years or the war, and make a clean sweep of *all* in North Carolina. Let it be remembered, that this new militia law provides that none shall be called on for this six months service but such as are liable to conscription for three years or the war, to wit, those between 40 and 45 years of age.

Such are the main provisions of the late Militia law, which according to the Sentinel, "for rigidity and despotic power leaves the conscript law of Jeff. Davis in the shade."

It is true, this law to raise a *Home Guard* suspends the commissions of militia officers and places in the ranks all those fire-eating officers who were so noisy for secession and have been so active in getting every body else but themselves into the war. Perhaps this is the secret of the opposition of certain men to this law, because it allows the men to select their own company officers and puts in the ranks these secession officers, and compels them, in case of a call, to aid in defence of their homes.

Besides, there is another generous provision in the act, which allows all those noisy original secessionists over 50 years of age to volunteer, who, while trying to get every body else into the war, have remained at home themselves to speculate on the necessities of the poor!—Now, in the time for them.—They can volunteer in the *Home Guard*, and stay at home and speculate!—And when taunted by those poor men who have done most of the fighting, they can reply by saying, "We have done our part in the war, for we have volunteered in the Home Guard!—*to stay at home!*

Since the above was put in type we received late Raleigh papers, containing an advertisement from Gen. D. G. Fowle, for publication, revoking the order which directed the militia officers to bring to Raleigh by the 1st of August those persons between 40 and 45 years of age liable to conscription, in consequence of the Proclamation of the President calling those persons into the service of the Confederate Government, as conscripts.

The seven thousand will, therefore, not be raised for State defence, as the President wants them, and the State, for the present, must rely on the *Home Guard!*—This is in consequence of our heavy loss in Pennsylvania, we presume, said to be about 20,000 in killed, wounded and missing, at least, some even putting the figures much higher.

☞ General D. H. Hill has been made a Lieut General, and assigned to duty in Mississippi.

From the Sentinel Extra.

[illegible] N. C. Regiment, Capt. Blackburn's Company.

Killed—Capt. A. [illegible] Blackburn, Sergt Major C Haines, Sergt W P Dawson, Privates [illegible] W McKnight, David Westmoreland.

Wounded—3d Sergt G E Clayton, 2d Corp'l L F Elliott, Privates H Davis, ancle, serious; J M Pendry, breast, slight; Jas E Pegram, hand amputated; John T Jones, leg amputated; Jesse Johnson, thigh, slight; W M H Johnson, [illegible], slight; Edwin Hauser, hand, serious; Silas Hampton, leg, slight; Amos Transou, head, slight.

Missing.—2d Sergt Thos Pratt, wounded, 3d Corp Thos R Davis, 4th Corp Wm Pratt, Privates Thos Parham, H B Bowen, wounded, Jerry Elliot, L T Hardgrave, Sol Livengood, Henry Moor, Alexander B Merritt, T J Mosley, M A Padgett, James E Powers, S W Starbuck, John H Sheuse, E W Sams, W T Snipes, R A Hine, Thos Yeates, George Dull, wounded.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

*Editor State Journal:*

Casualties of the 28th Regiment N. C. T. in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.:

Field and Staff—Wounded—Col Sam D Lowe, severely, Lt Col W H A Speer, Maj W S N Stowe, Sergt Maj R W Rankin, slightly.

Company A—Killed—A J Chandler. Wounded—Capt E F Lovill, Lieut E T Thompson, severely, privates J W Benson, slightly, A J Bobbit, J H Childress, slightly, S G Gates, J H Hardy, W H Marsh, severely, D P Smith, mortally, Ransom Wood, severely, L C York, severely. Missing—Sergt J W Corkerham, Corp W S Blackwood, privates J T Blackwood, Arthur Bray, Wilson Center, Thos Sprinkle and W J White.

Co. B—Killed—Sergt H A Powell. Wounded—Capt Thos J Smith, severely, Corp T M Foster, privates Peter Neal, A A Royce, H Joe Huffstetter, W H Carpenter, J T Carter, mortally, Jno A Floyd, George Hines, D A Linesberger, G M Logan, John A Morrow, Jno O Murry, Isaac L Middleton, A S Nichols, E L Pegram, severely, J R Service, J W Shields, Moses Stroup, severely. Missing—Sergt J E White, Corp Jas S Clonger, privates F W Leeper, W A Lawing, W F Serris, J B Crenshaw, Christopher Neal, R M Jenkins and F W Thompson.

Co. C—Killed—Lieut E C Austin, Sergt D Kiscaide, privates Wm Miller, Franklin Peavy, David Sipe. Wounded—Capt T Jas Linesburger, severely, Corpls M A Sigman and P I Herman, privates Z A Abernathy, A Bolook, L Bolch, L Cook, S Conuel, D Drum, E Fry, J Green, D Hefner, J Houston, W Matin, S Heilig, J Kittras, J Peavey, S Pryor. Missing—A S Campbell, W A Harwell, H Miller, E Link, D Peavey, L Peavey, D Pryor, J Fry, J Linesberger, J Reynolds and P Horne.

Co. D—Killed—Sergt J M Eddy. Wounded—Lieut E Moore, severely, private, J A Whitaker, B R Mundeng, C Carpenter, J P Mauk, B Peavy, A Sides, D E Smith, severely. Missing—Lieut J W Randle, privates, C W Sides, E Allman, J W Davis, H Hunnycutt, J W Howell, D Herrin, J M Hatley, A K Miller, N C Pennington, J E Salt and W C Morris.

Co. E—Killed—None. Wounded—Lieut E Hurley, privates D B Allen, O C Brower, A Smith, mortally, W L Green, S Morris, G H Hunsucker, W Gadd, severely. Missing—privates J H Ballad, G E Weismer, J W Weismer, J A Reddin, J Sedberry, Josiah Callais, E J McKlosky, J C Parker, W Phillips, N L Cook and J C Hastie.

Co. F—Killed—Sam'l Fortner. Wounded—Lieut J G Trulove, Sergts P A Apperson, A F Randleman and J C Brown, privates Jno Hicks, severely, P Gaugh, W S Dickson, severely, J D Conrad, severely, James Tacket, S D Gregson. Missing—Lieut W A Marler, privates S Choplin, S B Strickland, W D Kelly, T H Wooten, A Brown, J W Tacket and C A Fally.

Co. G—Killed—None. Wounded—Corp S G Ryan, privates S Crawford, L Lloyd, M Smith, P H Pennington, M Brannon. Missing—Capt E G Mason, Sergt W D F Edwards, privates R L Cates, J Chunk, W Crabtree, J H Durham, T W Howard, J A Morris, W G W Pounder and J L Smith.

Co. H—Killed—Lieut S A Simms. Wounded—privates J L Dixon, W M Jolly, J C Holland, W C Bassett, T A H Hand, S G H Bridgers. Missing—J W Lee, J T Wilson, J J Rollins, J L B McGinnis, and J M Green.

Co. I—Killed—Jones Holcomb and Jones Mackey. Wounded—Lieut S S Bohannon and Lieut J H Swan, and private P Baity, severely, N C Dozier, slightly, J G Danner, mortally, W H Childress, M Carter, D Hall, L W Johnson, B T McKaughan, E H Reece, G B Harding. Missing—Sergt C D Hendricks and D C Odey, privates W Buchanan, J T Holcomb and J T Reynolds.

Co. K—Killed—None. Wounded—Lieut J T Biles and Lieut A W Stone, Sergts W J Ross and D M Lee, Corpls E B Foust and W A C Biles, privates A C Barnis, J P Barnis, W D Kirk, S I Nash, W F Crowell, J A Reddle, C P Ross, J M Hawkes. Missing—Wm Kortner, D D Davis, D W Kury, J T Howell, D A Hasley, D J Hart, Solomon Harkey, E E Kirk, D W Maddy, J Wilson, G Russell, B F Smith, W S Sorrisinger and H C Sorrisinger.

Killed 19, wounded 137, missing 94.

The missing are either mostly killed or wounded and left in the Yankee lines, and but three or four of the wounded are now fit for duty and with the Regiment.

W. H. A. SPEER, Lt. Col.,
Commanding 28th N. C. Regiment.

N. B.—Only six men of this Regiment straggled in going into the fight, and none on the charge. The men fought gallantly as men ever fought before.

July 8th, 1863.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. C. T.

The following partial list of casualties among officers of the 55th Regiment N. C. T., has been furnished the Express for publication:

Col. Connelly, left arm amputated and severely wounded in right side. Owing to weakening effects of his wounds, was left at Cashtown, Penn., and has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Lt. Col. Smith, mortally wounded—has since died.

Major Bobo, contusion of left leg.

Adjutant Jordan, taken prisoner.

Co. A—Capt. Upchurch, killed.

Co. B—Capt. Gilreath, killed.

Co. C—Capt Dickson and Lieut Bethel, taken prisoners.

Co. D—Capt Randall and Lt. Towers, in hospital at Hagerstown severely wounded in [illegible].

Co. E—Capt. Whitehead, slightly wounded on head.

Co. G—Capt. Whitted, slightly wounded in face. Lieut. Lee killed.

Co. H—Capt. Satterfield, killed; Lieutenant Lillington, leg wound through thigh; Lieut. Blount, captured and Lieut. Holt, wounded in calf of leg.

Co. I—Capt. Williams, taken prisoner; Lieut. Winston, wounded.

Lt Co. H, 55th Regt. N. C. T.

### From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—The bombardment of Battery Wagner, yesterday, was terrific. 5 Monitors, the Ironsides, seven wooden gunboats and two Yankee land batteries, maintaining a constant fire for 11 hours. At dark the enemy numbering 10 regiments, made a determined assault on our works, and after a desperate struggle, lasting till 11 o'clock, were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss about 100 killed and wounded. Enemy's loss estimated at 1500. We captured over 200 prisoners, including some black troops, engaged in the assault. All is quiet to-day, and burying dead.

### Later from Mississippi—Surrender of Jackson.

MORTON, July 18.—Our army is still slowly falling back. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday evening no troops except about 2,000 cavalry had crossed Pearl river. Our cavalry skirmishing with theirs beyond Brandon. Citizens who came out since the evacuation of Jackson, says a flag of truce, was sent by the citizens to Grant, formally surrendering the city. Grant assured them that private property would be respected. Their cavalry came in at eight o'clock and took possession.

### Later from Mississippi.

MORTON, July 20.—Gens. Pemberton, Stephenson, Bowen, Barton, Smith, Lee and Cummings and all the field officers captured at Vicksburg have been exchanged. The men have straggled all over the country. Gen. Bowen is lying dangerously ill at Clinton, unable to be brought to our lines. Gen. Jackson's cavalry has just returned from the rear of Grant's army, having captured and destroyed a train of 100 commissary wagons. His reports the enemy's force at Canton. Enemy crossed the River with a heavy force on yesterday and are moving on us steadily.

### General Lee's Army.

Gen. Lee's army recrossed the Potomac into Virginia on last Monday night, and at last accounts, it was said, was in line of battle at Bunker Hill, half way between Winchester and Martinsburg. A large portion of the enemy's forces had crossed the Potomac and a battle was hourly expected. It is rumored that an engagement between the cavalry had already taken place and that the enemy were driven back across the Potomac.

### From Eastern North Carolina.

The enemy has made another raid. It is reported that 500 cavalry, with artillery are on their way from Swift Creek to Greenville. When last seen, at 3 o'clock p. m. on Sunday evening last, they were at Blackjack Church, a few miles below Greenville. They are believed to be aiming for the Railroad at Wilson.

The following dispatch has been received at the Executive office in Raleigh:

GOLDSBORO', July 20.—*Gov. Vance*:—A dispatch from Lt. Col. Pool, at Wilson, just received, says the enemy occupied Rocky Mount at half past 8 o'clock this morning, and are reported as advancing on Wilson. He says he learns the enemy destroyed Tar river Bridge and burned several buildings at Rocky Mount.

(Signed) J. A. J. BRADFORD,
Col. Comd'g.

LATER.—The Progress of the 22d says:

**The Enemy in Tarboro—A Skirmish with them near that place, &c.**

Gov. Vance has kindly permitted us to use the following dispatch:

Goldsboro, July 21.—*Gov. Vance*. The following dispatch from C l John C. Leach, to Gen. Martin, has just passed this office:

CLARK'S MILL, NEAR TARBORO, 7 P. M.—*Gen. Martin*: The two companies of infantry, two pieces of artillery and Kennedy's command left camp at 2 o'clock for Tarboro, moving on different roads. Kennedy met the enemy three hundred strong, capturing 8 prisoners; killed and wounded 12 or 15, taking some horses, &c. The enemy are now in Tarboro, burning portions of the town. I have a clue upon them but am afraid I will be unable to come up with them with my infantry. Will do all I can to harrass them. The prisoners state that two regiments of infantry, six hundred cavalry, and some artillery compose the expedition. The infantry regiments have not reached Tarboro. One column supposed to go to Rocky Mount.

[Signed] J. C. LEACH, Lt. Col.

### THE CAPTURE OF PORT HUDSON.

Port Hudson surrendered at 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 8th inst. 5,000 Confederates and 50 pieces of cannon were surrendered to the enemy. The N. O. Era gives the following account of the capitulation.

Gardner, the commander of the rebel fortress, had sent a flag of truce asking terms. The response was an unconditional surrender, and he was allowed 24 hours to consider. He did not take so much time, and at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th unconditionally surrendered the stronghold with all it contained. There were 5,000 prisoners. The moment the surrender was completed, the enemy sent out a request that six thousand rations should immediately be sent in, as the garrison had eaten its last mule. This was found to be the fact—the last mule at Port Hudson had been devoured.

## MARRIED:

On the 16th inst., in Waughtown, by Rev. Wm. Turner, M. H. McKnight, a member of Co. G, 7th Confederate Regiment, to Miss E. C. ROBERTSON, all of this County.

## DIED:

In this vicinity, on the 18th inst., Mrs. SELMA KINGSBURY, consort of Henry Kingsbury, Esq., in the 51st year of her age.

# RAID TO YANKEE HILL!

## Yankee Field Officers Killed—Several Houses Burnt—Retreat of the Marauders.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

DUBLIN, July 19.—*To Gen. S. Cooper*: The enemy—one regiment of cavalry and parts of two regiments of infantry, about 1,000 strong—rode into Wytheville a little before sunset yesterday.

Almost at the same instant two newly organized companies, and the employees of this place—in all, about one hundred and thirty men—with two field pieces, whom I had dispatched under Major T. M. Bowyer, by the passenger train, arrived.

A sharp skirmish immediately commenced in the street, and continued about three quarters of an hour, when Major Bowyer retired with a part of his men, and brought them off in the train. Capt. Oliver and two citizens were killed, and Lieut. Beasley badly wounded.

The enemy lost Col. Pollard, commanding the Brigade, one other Colonel, one Major, and seven privates killed; one Lt. Colonel, and about 25 men wounded, and 10 in our hands.—The Lt. Colonel, Powell, is reported mortally wounded. I am informed they lost every one of their field officers. The command left Wytheville about 10 o'clock last night, retreating towards Tazewell Court-house.

They paroled on their retreat 75 or 80 of our men, whom, I suppose, they found it inconvenient to carry off. Of course the parole, under such circumstances, is worthless, under their own order.

The damage to the railroad can be repaired in an hour or so. The jail, commissary and quartermaster storehouses, and several private houses, were burned.

(Signed,) SAM'L JONES, Major-General.

[Dublin is in Pulaski county, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 28 miles east of Wytheville.]

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

[Lynchburg, July 20.—The following private dispatch was received last night: "Later information leads to the conclusion that other demonstrations are threatened, and the force at Wytheville was only a detachment from the main body, advancing from other points. The enemy carried off one piece of our artillery.—The paroled prisoners have arrived at Wytheville."—*Richmond Dispatch*.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

On Saturday last, the Yankees on Morris Island made a most desperate attempt to carry our batteries on the Northern extremity of the Island by assault. The "Courier" says:

About daylight Saturday morning the enemy made their first determined assault on Battery Wagner, the entire fortification of Morris Island. It was no doubt intended to be a surprise. The assault was led by four companies of the Seventh Connecticut, supported on the right and left by the Ninth Maine and Seventy sixth Pennsylvania regiments, with the Third New Hampshire, Forty eight New York and Sixth Connecticut, in reserve—in all, between four and five thousand men. The front line advanced bravely up to the battery, our men, according to previous orders, reserving their fire until they had got within musket shot range, when a terrible fire of grape, canister and musketry opened upon the advance. Some few of the foremost companies rushed forward only to be shot down or taken prisoners. The havoc in the front line caused the others to waver but for a moment, when they retreated precipitately in apparent confusion back behind the sand hills.

The enemy's loss is estimated to have been at least fully five hundred. One hundred of his dead lay directly in front of the battery, one hundred and thirty unhurt and about eighty wounded were taken prisoners. The commanding officer of the assaulting column, Gen. Strong, is reported by the prisoners to be seriously wounded. The last seen of him he had fallen from his horse and was carried from the field by his men. Several other officers of the enemy are reported by the prisoners to be killed or badly wounded.

On Sunday the enemy occupied the day in bombarding our works from their iron clad and wooden gunboats. The following dispatch from General Beauregard was received in Richmond on Monday:

CHARLESTON, July 13.—*To General S. Cooper, A. and I. General*: Nothing new since yesterday. The enemy is establishing batteries for long range guns on the middle of Morris Island, aided by five monitors and three wooden gunboats, which are firing on Batteries Wagner and Gregg, on the north end of Morris Island.

Signed G. T. BEAUREGARD.

### THE SITUATION.

The Mercury gives the following as the "Situation:"

It appears to us to be useless to attemp to disguise from ourselves our situation. By whose fault we got into it, it is vain now to enquire. The Yankees having got possession of the Southern half of Morris Island, there is but one way to save the city of Charleston, and that is the speedy and unflinching use of the bayonet. If the fight on Morris Island is to be now a fight by engineering contrivances and cannon merely, the advantage is now with the enemy. With their ironclads on the water, and their men in occupation of the land, it is likely to be a mere question of time. The fall of Fort Wagner ends in the fall of Charleston. Fort Sumpter, like Fort Wagner, will then be attainable by land and sea, and the fate of Fort Pulaski will be that of Fort Sumter. Gen. Gilmer, the commander of the Department, was the man who reduced Fort Pulaski. Charleston must be saved as Richmond was. For six days our soldiers stormed the successive batteries of the enemy, and saved Richmond. The greater part of the soldiers who achieved the triumphs by the bayonet, had never before been in charge. The Yankees here have as yet few or no formidable works. They have but a few thousand troops. If our soldiers and officers here are not equal to the kind of fighting fought by the army of Virginia, and tried by the Yankees against such strong works as Fort Wagner and Secessionville, then Charleston falls. This, it appears to us, is the only course of safety, and we may add, too, for an economy of lives. Other means may protract the fighting to days and weeks, and postpone the termination of the struggle. No other means, in our opinion, will save the city. We believe it can easily be saved with promptness and energy and dash. It is too late for engineering alone. Hesitation to-day are fatal.

### FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY

It is now certain that Gen. Lee has recrossed the Potomac with his army. The Richmond Dispatch of the 18th says:

"On Monday evening it was ascertained that the enemy were crossing the Potomac in heavy force, at a number of different points between Williamsport, where the right of our army rested, and Edwards' Ferry, near Leesburg. During the afternoon of Monday, a portion of their forces which had crossed at Harper's Ferry, engaged the 12th Va. cavalry at Hallstown, 4 miles from the river. In this engagement, Col. A. W. Harman, who commanded the 12th, was severely wounded. Finding themselves opposed by a vastly superior force, the regiment fell back, and the enemy advanced as far, and occupied Charlestown that night.

At the same time a heavy column of the enemy crossed the river at Shepherdstown, 12 miles above Harper's Ferry, and another column at Point of Rocks, 9 miles below. It is also reported that a considerable force was thrown across the river at Edward's Ferry.

On learning that the enemy were thus attempting to gain his rear, Gen. Lee at once commenced the passage of the river at Williamsport and Falling Waters, and throughout the entire night of Monday, his army was engaged in crossing the Potomac, still somewhat swollen by the recent rains. Early the next morning the last of our troops reached the Virginia shore, and moved on in the direction of Winchester. The last heard from our army it was in line of battle at Bunker Hill, midway between Winchester and Martinsburg."

The Northern papers confirm the above. A dispatch from Gen. Meade to the federal General-in-Chief at Washington, dated July 14, states that his cavalry occupy Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, with two guns, two caisons, two battle flags, and a large number of small arms. General Meade also states, in the same dispatch, "Gen. Pettigrew, of the Confederate army, was killed this morning in the attack on the enemy's rear guard. His body is in our hands." If this be true, it is probable that Gen. Pettigrew was guarding the passage of the river by our troops, and being in the rear, was closely engaged with the enemy, and received his death wound, after which the remnant of his brigade was captured.

From the Standard.

### PUBLIC MEETING IN GREENE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Conservative Party of Greene county, held at Snow Hill, on Tuesday the 14th inst., on motion of Wm P. Grimsley, Jno. B. Williams was called to the Chair, and John Harvey appointed Secretary.

The chairman in a few appropriate remarks having stated the object of the meeting, on motion of Dr. Jones, R. J. Williams, Bennett Faircloth, Jos Dixon and Wm. P. Grimsley were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the same, who reported through their chairman the following resolution, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived when the people of North Carolina should guard with jealous care their rights and their liberties and look with an eye single to their interest, we deem it our duty as freemen of North Carolina, to meet in public council, and express our views in regard to the policy the Confederate government has thought proper to pursue towards North Carolina, and take a position upholding and defending the liberties of the people of the State, pledging our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor in her defence, whether against kings abroad or tyrants at home. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the course of the Confederate government towards North Carolina from the beginning of the war, has been anything but fair and honorable, and that let her blood flow ever so freely, not a word is said, or charitable act done to honor the valor or patriotism of her sons.

Resolved, That notwithstanding North Carolina has furnished more men in proportion to her inhabitants than any other State to prosecute this war, she has fewer Brigadiers or Major Generals to command them than any other State; of the injustice of which, the people have long complained, but as yet their complaints have been utterly disregarded.

Resolved, That while North Carolina has able and skillful physicians and officers competent to perform the duties assigned them, the Confederate government has sent to this State physicians and officers from Richmond to examine and enroll her conscripts, thereby treating with contempt the intelligence of the State.

Resolved, That the appointment of one Bradford, (a Virginian) Chief-Tithingman for North Carolina, is an insult to the State, and that we demand his removal, and that some North Carolinian be appointed in his stead.

Resolved, That North Carolinians are capable of receiving any duties assigned them by the Confederate government, and we protest against the practice of appointing men from other States to perform duties within her borders, which her own sons can do as well.

Resolved, That the Davis administration having called upon the Governor for seven thousand militia, we deem it unjust to the best interests of the State that any more troops be furnished until other States have furnished their just quota of men.

Resolved, That in view of the bad treatment this State has received at the hands of the Confederate government, and the insults constantly heaped upon her, we deem it the duty of all North Carolinians to demand their discontinuance, or we shall, in self defence, be compelled to take a position where we can take care of ourselves; and we call upon the people of North Carolina to hold meetings in their respective Counties and declare whether they shall be freemen or slaves.

Resolved, That in our opinion, W. W. Holden is one of the ablest and boldest defenders of the rights of the people in the State, and that the stand which he has taken in their defence, is a just cause of pride to every true North Carolinian, and that we recommend the Standard, under his control to every lover of freedom, and to all those who hate tyranny and oppression.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Standard and Progress.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS, Chm'n.

JOHN HARVEY, Secretary.

July 15th, 1863.

# LATEST NEWS.

*By Yesterday Evening's Mail.*

From the Daily Progress of 21st.

THE RAID BELOW.—Sheriff High, who left here in command of the scouts, reports to Gen. Fowle that the raiders burned Battle's cotton factory at Rocky Mount, broke in the private houses and stores at Sparta, and robbed the citizens of everything valuable. Horses, mules, wagons, buggies, money, watches, negroes, &c., were carried off by them, and other depredations committed too numerous to mention. At Tarboro they burnt the jail, the warehouse and the houses occupied by the Quartermaster and Commissary Depts.—They were met at a bridge near Sparta, and, after some fighting, were forced to change their route. Their force, including negro soldiers and stolen negroes, was believed to be 3,000. They left in the direction of Snow Hill, and at 11 o'clock on Tuesday were at Mr. Moore's, 11 miles from Sparta.

The Yankees burnt Battle's cotton factory, grist mill, and cotton stores, ravaged his two plantations, burning his barns, and took his horses and mules, and a good many negroes. Among other sufferers are the following: From Hilly Lewis, they took 18 likely negroes; from W. W. Fisher, they took $85,000 in money, and two houses and burnt his stables and buggy, besides money in the possession belonging to other parties; from Wm. Pope, they took $30,000; from Rob't Weaver, $1000 in gold and his wearing apparel; Mr. John Tillery and others, also suffered heavy loss.

THE RAIDERS INTERCEPTED, &c.

We are indebted to a gentleman in this city for the following dispatch, received here yesterday:

GOLDSBORO, July 22d.—The enemy has been intercepted and cut off. There was an engagement with them yesterday, resulting in their defeat. Their loss fifteen in killed, wounded and prisoners. They are trying to make their way to the coast, but were driven back. To-day they were repeated at Speight's Bridge.

THE VICKSBURG SURRENDER.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of July 14th states that 27,000 Confederate soldiers had been paroled up to the 8th instant. 96,000 stand of small arms had been found, mainly in good condition. About 200 pieces of arullery had been captured. The stock of ammunition on hand was heavy, and there was an abundance of sugar, molasses, salt and bacon.

## PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WHEREAS, it is provided by an act of Congress, entitled "an act to further provide for the public defence," approved on the 16th day of April, 1862, and by another act of Congress, approved on the 27th September, 1862, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862," that the President be authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, at the time the call may be made, and who are not, at such time, legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence.

And whereas, in my judgment the necessities of the public defence require that every man so capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to do his duty in the defence of his country and in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do by virtue of the powers vested in me as aforesaid, call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, all white men residents of said States between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not legally exempted from military service, and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to this call and not now in the military service, do, upon being enrolled, forthwith repair to the conscript camps established in the respective States of which they may be residents, under pain of being held and punished as deserters in the event of their failure to obey this call as provided in said laws.

And I do further order and direct, that the enrolling officers of the several States proceed at once to enroll all persons embraced within the terms of this proclamation, and not heretofore enrolled.

And I do further order, that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment, and that persons so volunteering be allowed to select the arm of service and the company which they desire to join, provided such be deficient in the full number of men allowed by law for its organization.

[SEAL] Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States of America, in the city of Richmond, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

(Signed) J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

# New Advertisements.

## Tax Notice.

I SHALL attend at the Court-house in *Danbury on the 28th inst.*, and at the Court-house in *Winston on the 1st day of August next*, to receive the specific tax and tax on gross sales from those who are liable and have failed to register and pay.

Tobacconists, Liquor Dealers, Physicians and others who fail to register and pay on or before said day are liable and it is my imperative duty to collect a double tax.

WILL. FLYNT, Collector.

July 20th, 1863. 12-pd

## Administrator's Sale.

THE subscribers having at June Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as administrators of the Estate of Peter Tise, deceased, will sell at public auction at the late residence of said deceased, on the *15th day of August*, 1863, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

One new two-horse Wagon, one one-horse Wagon, a fine Horse, Wheat and Oats, 2 or 3 head of Cattle, one Sheep, four or five Hogs, House hold and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Those having claims will please furnish the Administrators with the amount by day of sale.

All persons having claims against the said Peter Tise will present them, duly authenticated, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to the deceased, will make payment immediately.

J. T. } JNO. H. WHITE,
July 24-3t T. TISE, } Adm'rs.

## Notice to Militia.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at Kernersville, on Wednesday the 29th inst., for the purpose of examining into the claims of all persons claiming exemption from military duty, and for the purpose of enrolling all persons not heretofore enrolled.

By order of Col. W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WOOD, Surgeon.

July 24-3t 91st Regt. N. C. T.

### Executive Dept N. Carolina.

RALEIGH, July 20th, 1863.

General Order, No. 13.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States have ordered into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act. General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
July 22-2w. Adjutant General.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.

Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,) Raleigh, July 15th, 1863.

General Order, No. 12.

I. In compliance with an act of the recent Legislature, Commanding Officers of the Militia are ordered to enroll as a GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, including foreigners, not naturalized, who have been residents of the State for thirty days before said enrollment.

II. There shall be exempt from the operations of this order the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Members of the General Assembly, the Officers of the several Departments of the government, Members of Congress, Civil and Military Officers of the Confederate government in the State, the Ministers of the Gospel of the several Religious Denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high Sheriff and Clerks of the several Courts of Record, and the Public Registers in the several Counties.

III. After enrollment, the said enrolled shall be divided into Companies of not less than seventy-five men, nor more than one hundred, and shall proceed to elect their Company Officers. The certificates of such election will be forwarded to this Office with the returns of enrollment in order that Commissions may be issued.

IV. Officers of the Militia will be enrolled for Home Defence, and their Commissions, when called into service, will be suspended only during the period of such service.

V. This order is not intended to interfere with the enrollment for immediate service, those between the ages of 40 and 45 years under Order No. 13.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
July 17, 1863. 12-2w Adjutant General.

## WAGONS WANTED TO HAUL CORN AND SALT.

THOSE Districts that have not furnished any help to the County in the way of hauling Corn or Salt, are urged to come forward. Now is the time to haul Salt when roads are good. It is not right that those districts that do no hauling should expect to consume what other districts supply.

Let all who expect to apply for salt see to it that their district renders some help in procuring it.

E. A. VOGLER,
Commissioner for Forsyth Co., N. C.

July 17, 1863. 3w

## WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand **Writing Paper and Envelopes**, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail*.

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County.

By order of Committee: J. BONER, Chm.

## Confederate Taxes.

HAVING been appointed Assessors of the Confederate tax for Forsyth County, we will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving lists of taxables:

J. G. Sides, Assessor for the southern portion of the County, will attend at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. E. J. Hine's, Thursday, | July | 23 |
| John Hasten's, Friday, | " | 24 |
| B. Perry's, Saturday, | " | 25 |
| Nathan Gumby's, Monday, | " | 27 |
| Winston, Tuesday, | " | 28 |
| Capt. W. Ebert's, Wednesday, | " | 29 |
| J. M. Stafford's, Thursday, | " | 30 |
| H. D. Swaim's, Waughtown, Friday, | " | 31 |
| Chastin's Hotel, Salem, Saturday, | August | 1 |

J. M. Richmond, Assessor for the northern portion of the County, will attend at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sandford Sides', Thursday, | July | 23 |
| Bethania, Friday, | " | 24 |
| Old Town, Saturday, | " | 25 |
| Piatt's, Monday, | " | 27 |
| Blackburn's, Tuesday, | " | 28 |
| Spencer Waggoner's, Wednesday, | " | 29 |
| Adams', Thursday, | " | 30 |
| Sedge Garden, Friday, | " | 31 |

The following are the articles which each taxpayer is required to return on oath, if held or owned by him on the 1st of July, 1863:

1. Naval Stores,
2. Salt,
3. Wines and Spirituous Liquors,
4. Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured,
5. Cotton,
6. Wool,
7. Flour,
8. Sugar,
9. Molasses and Syrup,
10. Rice,
11. Other Agricultural Productions.

Returns are also required to be made of all bank notes and other currency on hand or on deposit, on the 1st of July, 1863, and of all credits held or owned on the 1st of July, 1863, on which the interest has not been paid, and which are not employed in a business, the income derived from which is taxed by the tax law.

Returns must also be made on oath of all profits made by any person, partnership or corporation, during the year 1862, by the purchase within the Confederate States, and sale, otherwise than in the due course of a regular retail business during the said year of any of the following articles, to wit:

Flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, rye, salt, iron, or manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses, cattle of any kind, leather, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton clothes.

If any person shall refuse or neglect to give him or make returns within the times required, it is made the imperative duty of the Assessor to add 25 per cent. to the tax of the person so refusing or neglecting to list.

J. G. SIDES,
J. M. RICHMOND, } Assessors.

July 17, 1863. 11-3t

### BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, FOR THE PROTECTION OF our people, so far as possible, against the cruel oppression, there appears to be a necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State;

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 15th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as may have been expressed in my proclamation heretofore on the subject of exportation.

In testimony whereof, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, have signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: ZEBULON B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

July 17-1w

### Executive Department N. C.,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, July 10th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 14.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE Militia are ordered to enroll all able-bodied white men between the ages of forty and forty-five years, who are subject to the Conscript Act. Those who are exempt from military duty by the Exemption Acts of Congress, are not to be enrolled under this order.

II. In addition to the exemptions under said act, heretofore published, the following are exempted under act of the Congress and approved April 30th, 1863: Justices of the Peace, County Trustees, County Solicitors, Coroners, Registers, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff in each County where there is no Tax Collector, Constables now in office, one Deputy Clerk for each Court when the Court may request it, one County Commissioner for each County for distributing money and provisions among soldiers' families, Agents appointed under act of Legislature for any public duty, Militia Officers, Mayor and Police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Charlotte, Councillors of State, Board of Internal Improvements, Literary Board, and Employees of the State Government in the different departments.

III. The Commanding Officers of the Militia will report with the men ordered to be enrolled, at Raleigh, on or before the 1st of August.

IV. Each man ordered above will bring with him to Camp one good pair of shoes, two shirts, two pair socks, and one blanket.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
July 17 2w. Adjutant General.

### State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY. } In Equity.

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased,

Against Absolom Williams and wife and others. Original Bill filed in said Court for an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Isaiah Spurgin, Absolom Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Romulus Shules and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William J. Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State aforesaid, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidences.

THOS. J. WILSON, Comm'r.

Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6t

## Executor's Sale.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last Will of Joab Teague, dec'd, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on the 4th and 5th days of August next, all the following property, belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,
Wheat, Oats, and Hay,
a Wagon and Carriage,
a lot of Bacon and Lard,
Farming Tools, House old and Kitchen Furniture, and other valuable property.

Also the valuable tract of land on which dec'd resided, containing 153 acres more or less. The land is well improved, with a good Dwelling House and Barn, and all necessary Outhouses, excellent Orchards and Meadows.

The land lies on the waters of Abbott's Creek, adjoining Abel Watkins and others.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

☞ Notice is also hereby given to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them, duly authenticated, for payment, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES TEAGUE, *Executor*.

Forsyth County, July 3, 1863. 8-6w

## Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. H. HUGE, Commissary Agt.

Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

## Pay Your Taxes.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1863, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will attend at

| | |
|---|---|
| Sides', | on Thursday 23d July. |
| Bethania, | on Friday 24th " |
| Old Town, | on Saturday, 25th " |
| Piatt's, | on Monday, 27th " |
| Blackburn's, | on Tuesday, 28th " |
| Capt. W. Ebert's, | on Wednesday, 29th " |
| J. M. Stafford's, | on Thursday, 30th " |
| H. D. Swaim's (Waughtown) | on Friday, 31st " |
| Chastin's Hotel, (Salem,) | on Saturday, 1st August |
| Capt. E. J. Hine's, | on Monday, 3rd " |
| John Hasten's, | on Tuesday, 4th " |
| B. Perry's, | on Wednesday, 5th " |
| Adam's, | on Thursday, 6th " |
| Spencer Waggoner's, | on Friday, 7th " |
| Nathan Gurley's, | on Saturday, 8th " |
| Joseph Waggoner's | on Monday, 10th " |
| Winston, | on Tuesday, 11th " |

For the purpose of receiving, from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said County, their respective taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the taxes on or before the 1st day of October next.

The tax is $2 40 on the poll, and 30 cents on the $100 valuation.

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed or list that the law requires to be listed.

E. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Forsyth County, June 26, 1863. 8-5w

## CIRCULAR REGARDING THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following document, which has been issued from Washington, may explain the reason why the great army of prisoners captured by Gen. Lee at Gettysburg, and now on their way to Richmond via Martinsburg has refused to be paroled:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1863.

I. The attention of all persons in the military service of the United States is called to article 7 of the cartel agreed upon July 22, 1862, and published in General Orders No. 142, September 25, 1862. According to the terms of this cartel all captures must be reduced to actual possession, and all prisoners of war must be delivered at the places designated, there to be exchanged, or paroled until exchanged, can be affected. The only exception allowed is in the case of commanders of two opposing armies, who were authorized to exchange prisoners or to release them on parole at other points mutually agreed upon by said commanders.

II. It is understood that captured officers and men have been paroled and released in the field by others than commanders of opposing armies, and that the sick and wounded in hospitals have been so paroled and released in order to avoid guarding and removing them which in many cases would have been impossible. Such paroles are in violation of general orders and the stipulation of the cartel, and are null and void. They are not regarded by the enemy, and will not be respected by the armies of the United States. Any officer or soldier who gives such parole will be returned to duty without exchange, and moreover, will be punished for disobedience of orders. It is the duty of the captor to guard his prisoners, and if, through necessity or choice, he fails to do this, it is the duty of the prisoner to return to the service of his government. He cannot avoid this duty by giving an unauthorized military parole.

III. A military parole not to serve till exchanged must not be confounded with a parole of honor to do or not do a particular thing not inconsistent with the duty of a soldier; thus, a prisoner of war actually held by the enemy may, in order to obtain exemption from a close guard or confinement, pledge his parole of honor that he will make no attempt to escape. Such pledges are binding upon the individuals giving them; but they should seldom be given or received, for it is the duty of prisoner to escape, if able to do so. Any pledge or parole of honor extorted from a prisoner by ill-usage or cruelty is not binding.

IV. The obligations imposed by the general laws and usages of war upon the combatant inhabitants of a section of country passed over by an invading army closes when the military occupation ceases, and any pledge or parole given by such persons in regard to future service, is null and of no effect.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

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## AN INTEERSTING CEREMONY—RETALIATION REGULARLY INAUGURATED.

On Monday at 12 o'clock, the central reception room of the Libby prison, at Richmond, was the scene of a ceremony exceedingly interesting, though painful, yet no less painful than necessary. The particulars are thus given by the Enquirer:

The Government having become thoroughly advised of the murder of two Confederate officers in Kentucky, Captains Corbin and McGraw, by Gen. Burnside, for recruiting men for the Confederate army in that State, determined at once to take measures of retaliation.

On Sunday, Captain Turner, commandant of the prison, received the order from Gen. Winder to proceed with the drawing by lot of two officers, from among the three hundred held there in confinement, to suffer the death penalty in persuance of this determination; and on yesterday, at the hour above mentioned, the officers were marched down from their apartments on the second floor to the reception room. A table, at which Captain Turner stood, was placed in the centre of the room, and the prisoners were ranged in a square about it.

The roll was then called by the clerk.—Two officers were absent, and these being very ill, were not deemed fit subjects for the measures about to be adopted. Capt. Turner then read the order of Gen. Winder, and informed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select one of their own number; or, if they preferred it, one of their chaplains, three of whom were present, to draw the lots. They selected one of the latter, the Rev. Mr. Brown, he being the eldest.

The lots consisted of the names of the officers written each upon a separate slip of paper, which was folded over to present a blank exterior. They were placed in a wooden box nine eighteen inches long by eight in square width, and the arrangement was that the first two names drawn out would designate the two doomed to suffer the penalty of death.

The scene was one of great solemnity.—Every man seemed endeavoring to nerve himself to dare the fate which awaited but two of their number. Mr. Brown stepped forward and drew in succession two lots. One bore the name of Capt Henry W. Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey Infantry, and Captain John Flynn, of the 51st Indiana regiment. A shade of relief came over the general appearance of the body and settled into an expression of sorrow. The two doomed men did not speak, and all remained for a moment silent. They were ordered to step forward and the rest were marched back to their quarters.

Upon being taken into the Commandant's office, the two men evinced some signs of agitation, and in a few minutes Sawyer wept bitterly as he sat down to write a last letter to his wife. Flynn, however, gave no further sign of emotion.—They were then taken before Gen. Winder who duly returned them to prison under a commitment to close confinement until the day of execution.

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OUR JUDICIARY.—The Fayetteville Observer, noticing the rabid and unprovoked assaults recently made on our State Judiciary, says:

"We have a great respect for the Chief Justice, personally and professionally. But we have a far greater interest in preserving from unjust reproach and undeserved public odium the Judiciary of the State and the country.—Allow these party managers to break down this branch of the government, and the others would be worthless. It is the main pillar of the edifice. Every good citizen, therefore, should frown down the partial statements and palpable slanders by which it is attempted to hunt down some of the Judges."

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## THE CAPTURE OF BRASHIER CITY.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald writes, June 29, as follows:

I am sorry I am so circumstanced in consequence of our having been cut off from communication with Brashier City, that I am not able to give you the full particulars of the capture of that important place by the rebels. From refugees who arrived in camp to day, I learn the following details: On Tuesday last, at four o'clock P. M., not unexpectedly, as was stated, a small force of rebels made their appearance at Berwick City, immediately opposite Brashear City, and opened fire on our encampment at that place from two small pieces of artillery. The attention of our gunners at Fort Buchanan was drawn to them, and and after a few shots they were apparently dispersed. This, it appears, was a ruse on the part of the enemy for scarcely had our soldiers been placed in position to resist an advance of the rebels from that place when they were suddenly surprised by a large force of the enemy, which had, during the night, crossed Lake Palourde, and come up in their rear. The rebels entered the town, and our men surrendered, I am very credibly informed, without making any very determined resistance. Our loss on this occasion was nearly 1,000 men, including a camp of about 600 convalescent soldiers. But this was not the worst part of the business. The rebels, by the capture of our force, gained possession of Fort Buchanan and Fort Shane, and another smaller earthwork further down the bay. On these fortifications were mounted 18 or 20 guns of heavy calibre, several of which were their finest rifle pieces we had in this department.

Some of the pieces we lost were those recently taken from Camp Pratt, others raised from the steamer Hinsman, that sank in the bay last March. Altogether this is one of the severest blows the rebels have dealt us in this part of the country. In military circles Brashear City is considered a place of great importance. The fortifications at this place commend Berwick Bay, the Atchafalaya, and in fact all navigation from the Gulf to the Attakapas country. The rebel force we encountered was under the command of Magruder, and is variously estimated at from 10 to 15000. The rebels in taking Brashear City captured quite an amount of quartermaster's and commissary stores, as well as considerable ammunition. The enemy also came in possession of the personal baggage of many of our officers and men who had left Brashear City on their rapid approach to Opelousas, Alexandria and Port Hudson.

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## THE RAID ON WARSAW.

We learn from a correspondent at Warsaw, who is well informed, that the late raid on that place was by about four hundred cavalry with six pieces of artillery. They landed into the place about 8, on Sunday morning, and stayed until 2 o'clock, plundering and burning. They burned the depot to the ground, consuming about 300,000 pounds of government bacon. Onslow County lost 60 barrels of flour and quantity of pork; two large pianos, the scales, weights, safe, &c., belonging to the depot were also destroyed. The post office was stoked, and the Express messenger shot at. The Fayetteville stage and horses were captured with the mail, but the passengers effected their escape. The citizens lost heavily. E. F. Matrix and Messrs. Morton and Lacry lost from three to four thousand dollars; Mr. Aaron lost some corn and fodder; a buggy belonging to Mr. Bell was burned together with the sheds of Mr. Southerland. Bell & Blackmail's store was rifled of cotton and tobacco, and Mr. Riverbank lost every thing he had in his store, which was heavy on him, as he is a poor man. They carried off several gentlemen prisoners, but finally detained only James Love, a wagoner from Virginia. They burned the Sword Factory at Kenansville, stole $19,000 from the Sheriff, and largely from others, taking nine negroes, and 7 mules from Col. C. Hill. The people of Warsaw had hidden their horses. The Yankees had many stolen negroes, and a number of armed ones also.

They broke open the jail at Kenansville, and released three prisoners charged with stealing.

The cavalry at Kenansville knew on Saturday that the yankees were coming, but they were taken by surprise. All their horses captured, and some of their own also. Capt. Lane was at Dr Herring's palace at that time. Maj. Jackson was at Magnolia, 9 miles from Warsaw, and must have known the Yankees were at Warsaw, pillaging, burning, tearing up the track, and cutting the wires for six hours; yet he did not attempt to cut them off at Middleton Mills, or any where else, but after they left he marched down to Halleville, eight miles below Kenansville, and sends courier to Warsaw to find out the damage. The people looked so suspicious that he was arrested and sent back under guard. He was a Major, by the way.

The Yankee officers behaved well, but the soldiers plundered all the while. They went out on the plank road a few miles and also on the dirt roads, but soon returned. One correspondent lost some fodder, corn, and hams, but he did not suffer severely.

The railway has been re-laid, and the telegraph wires repaired.

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## NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The stockholders of this Road held their annual meeting at Greensborough on the 9th inst. Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson, president, and Ralph Gorrell, Esq., of Guilford, appeared as State proxy.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors on the part of the stockholders: Thos. Webb, of Orange; Paul C. Cameron, of Orange; Giles Mebane, of Alamance, and John L. Morehead, of Mecklenburg. The following State Directors were in attendance: John Everett, R. S. Tucker, John Berry, W. C. Meeks, D. A. Davis, C. P. Mendenhall, Albert Johnston, and John D. Hawkins.

Among the orders made we learn there was one to build a shed at the depot in Raleigh for the protection of freight.

We learn that the various reports showed the Road to be in a good condition as could be expected under the circumstances.

No changes are made in the officers of the Road.—*Standard.*

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## NORTH CAROLINA BROOMS.

For the information of the numerous persons in the army who desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Ullingman's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 58th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th, and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d, and 37th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—38th, 14th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ramsom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 50th.

Ramsom's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 53th, 56th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 10th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wasmat's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. E. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Belo's Battalion of Cavalry.

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## PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH."

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hook, of Jarold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" being to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and devious), from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, GAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863.

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## The History of N. Carolina.

PUBLISHED in 1851 by the undersigned, (whose connection with it continued exclusions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State, and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embellished with engravings.

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A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Calla Bigh, Wm. McGee,
Geo. W. Barron, Wm. Porter,
W. Burns, W. H. Pace,
Henry M. Clark, Thos. S. Richards,
Miss Mildred Frank, Daniel Sandy,
S. J. Hagenberger, Miss E. Stuart,
Miss E. J. Hinton, Wm. Shaw,
Jesse Hall, W. R. Taylor,
Wm. P. Harris, Miss Nancy Vogler,
Miss Sallie Kerr, Messrs. Williams & Co.,
P. S. Kerr, Thos. Walker,
Mr. Ellen B. Kennedy, Joseph Wyatt,
Miss C. V. Lecil,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters is one cent each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

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## THOMAS T. BEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WESTON, N. C.

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay cash prices for any quantity of Homemade Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.

Jan. 6, 1863.

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## Common School Commissioners, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court House, on the 30th inst., and made the following appointments of Commissioners for the ensuing year, in the Common School Districts. This will be found a sufficient notice to them. Their duties they are required to perform on the first Monday in May next, and in each month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ramsom Stokes, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Ollaard
2. J. B. Eastman, Allen Watson, A. A. Young.
3. Peter Hauser, J. Hauseneck, J. W. Kithine.
4. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, A. Huff.
5. Bob. Teague, Tho. C. Dean, John K. Jones.
6. J. H. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
7. Amos Speed, S. J. Hine, Randall Reed.
8. A. B. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Speas.
9. Henry Bodley, M. Chamlee, Reid Sulden.
10. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lyman, S. Hester.
11. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
12. B. Kimbrough, H. Kimbrough, A. Middleton.
13. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
14. W. Marshall, L. W. Morris, S. S. Clemments.
15. S Wangoner, J K Matthews, T M Marshall.
16. W W Thornton, H. Chitwood, T H Spaulding.
17. J. D. Sides, Amos Faw, Daniel Reich.
18. O W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
19. Nelson Cook, R J Hall, Wm Barrow.
20. G H Ramsey, A Berrel, Peter Yetter.
21. Charles Will-s, Geo. Walker, J F Ogburn.
22. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillion, M J Crews.
23. J Gaskins, Estil Parrell, Edward Marshall.
24. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
25. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
26. Titus Shoaf, Noah Shoaf, John Chafin.
27. C H Hauser, D B Butner, M T Foster.
28. Wm Flynn, Sam'l Snyder, Wm Stoner.
29. Allen Flynn, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
30. Alex Riddings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
31. Noah Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
32. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
33. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
34. H G Anderson, John Null, A F Styres.
35. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
36. W B Snipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
37. Wm Gosion, H B Lehman, Philip Mock.
38. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
39. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
40. Wash Payne, Rush Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
41. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
42. James Ostby Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
43. T F Keehln, J D Siewers, T F Crist.
44. N P Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
45. W A Bolljack, B A Carmichael, O A Banner.
46. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
47. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
48. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

D. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

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**Adjutant & Inspector Gen's Office,**
RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

General Orders, No 53.

I. The following notice, relative to exchanged prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 5.—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, at any time previous to May 6, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place, before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25, 1863, by Col. Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d December, 1862, at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of February, 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from it thereupon.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
*Agent of Exchange.*

Richmond, May 9, 1863.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, in any manner interfering with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order,

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
*Adjutant and Inspector General.*

May 29—4t.

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## By the Governor of North Carolina.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE Confederate States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next, and whereas, it is desirable that, if possible, the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers;

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 17th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the Authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrolment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor:
Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary.

June 26-2w.

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## Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer.
Parley's History.
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.
For sale at this Office.

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# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have not less than one thousand subscribers in this County and District alone, which would encourage us to spread our influence in this section.

We have tried for fourteen years to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the Ladies' Department, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the Family Circle. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people.—We will cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $15. Ten copies for $20. Fifteen copies for $30. Twenty copies for $40!

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

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## THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

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## Salem Printing Office.

THE

## JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

## NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

## LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

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## Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

## AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

| | |
|---|---|
| Warrants, | Letters Testamentary, |
| Delivery Bonds, | Administr'a Bonds, |
| Ca Sas, | Sheriff's Bail Bonds, |
| Ca Sa Bonds, | Attachments, |
| Ca Sa Affidavits, | Apprentice Indents., |
| Garnishments, | Appearance Bonds, |
| Writs, | Notes of Hand, |
| Subpœnas, | Land Deeds, |
| Witness Tickets, | Sheriff's Deeds, |
| Juror Tickets, | Fi. Fa. |
| Declarations of Ejectment, | Ven Ex. |
| Marriage License, | &c., &c. &c. |

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

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## SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

## NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most tasteful manner by young members of the society; also a BOMB shell that has been shot and passed over the Federal Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and as have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

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## THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July; and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories, &c.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled a

"MYRA BRUCE,"

OR

"TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,"

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year, | $2 00 |
| For six months, | 1 00 |
| Single copies, | 50 |

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta, Georgia.

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## Quicksilver, Castor Oil,

Large Rose, Cream Combs,
Brush and Mustache,
Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEIDE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 5, 1863. 3t—p4

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## SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is presented to the public as a good article and by following the directions accompanying each box, failure is almost after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by R. O. POUTHIE & SON, Greensville, and Wm. H. ROBBINS, Tarboro, North Carolina.

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## Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, a large supply of the "Franklin" Stoves.

## QUININE & MORPHINE

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

## LARD OIL,



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## Census of North Carolina in 1860.

| Counties. | Whites. | Free Negroes. | Slaves. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance | 9,729 | 108 | 2,031 | 11,868 |
| Alexander | 4,815 | 30 | 486 | 5,331 |
| Anson | 10,963 | 1 | 3,371 | 14,335 |
| Ashe | 9,877 | 37 | 1,227 | 11,141 |
| Beaufort | 7,402 | 106 | 3,040 | 10,548 |
| Bertie | 6,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 12,000 |
| Bladen | 6,000 | 100 | 1,500 | 7,600 |
| Brunswick | 2,000 | 70 | 1,000 | 3,070 |
| Buncombe | 12,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 14,200 |
| Burke | 7,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 8,100 |
| Cabarrus | 8,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 10,200 |
| Caldwell | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Camden | 2,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 3,100 |
| Carteret | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Caswell | 7,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 8,100 |
| Catawba | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Chatham | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Cherokee | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Chowan | 3,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 4,100 |
| Clay | 2,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 3,100 |
| Cleveland | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Columbus | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Craven | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Cumberland | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Currituck | 3,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 4,100 |
| Davidson | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Davie | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Duplin | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Edgecombe | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Forsyth | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Franklin | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Gaston | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Gates | 4,000 | 200 | 3,000 | 7,200 |
| Granville | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Greene | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Guilford | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Halifax | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Harnett | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Haywood | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Henderson | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Hertford | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Hyde | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Iredell | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Jackson | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Johnston | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Jones | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Lenoir | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Lincoln | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Macon | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Madison | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| McDowell | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Mecklenburg | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Montgomery | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Moore | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| New Hanover | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Northampton | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Onslow | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Orange | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Pasquotank | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Perquimans | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Person | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Pitt | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Polk | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Randolph | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Richmond | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Robeson | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Rockingham | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Rowan | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Rutherford | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Sampson | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Stanly | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Stokes | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Surry | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Tyrrell | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Union | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Wake | 10,000 | 200 | 2,000 | 12,200 |
| Warren | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Washington | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Watauga | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Wayne | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Wilkes | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Wilson | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Yadkin | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| Yancey | 5,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 6,100 |
| | 631,000 | 20,000 | 331,000 | 992,000 |

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## RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce:

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, 10 cts.

An additional single rate for each addition of half ounce or less.

Drop letters, 2 cts.
Advertised letters, 1 ct.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and bona fide subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 3 ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 3 cents per quarter, or 2 cent for each number.

Weekly 4 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Tri-weekly 6 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number.

Semi-weekly 8 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number.

Three times a week 12 cents per quarter, or 3 cents for each number.

Four times a week 16 cents per quarter, or 4 cents for each number.

Five times a week 20 cents per quarter, or 5 cents for each number.

Six times a week 24 cents per quarter, or 6 cents for each number.

Every other publication, periodical or not, not exceeding 3 oz in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmasters, and in all cases strictly confined to official business.

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## THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have passed the Ordinance of Secession and the old Union raised in the following order:

| States. | Date of Secession. | Vote of Con. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Carolina, | Dec. 20, '60 | Unanimous. |
| Mississippi, | Jan. 9, '61 | 84 to 36 |
| Florida, | Jan. 11, '61 | 62 to 39 |
| Alabama, | Jan. 11, '61 | 61 to 39 |
| Georgia, | Jan. 19, '61 | 208 to 89 |
| Louisiana, | Jan. 26, '61 | 113 to 17 |
| Texas, | Feb. 1, '61 | 76 to 7 |
| Virginia, | April 17, '61 | Unanimous. |
| Arkansas, | May 1, '61 | Unanimous. |
| N. Carolina, | May 20, '61 | |
| Tennessee, | May 28, '61 | 69 to 1 |

Ratified by a vote of the people, May 29, 1861, majority 54,000.

In the Legislature by a vote in the Senate of 44 to 1, and in the House of Commons of 120 to 1.

These States have rejected the Constitution of the United States, and the following are the votes of Congress:

| States. | Date of Secession. | Vote of Con. |
|---|---|---|
| Kentucky, | May 27, '61 | 76 to 1 |
| Missouri, | May 30, '61 | 89 to 1 |
| Tennessee, | May 28, '61 | 69 to 1 |
| Arkansas, | May 1, '61 | Unanimous. |
| N. Carolina, | May 20, '61 | |
| Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170. | | |